

S H O

- A cobbler or shoemaker may find some little fault with the lather of a shoe that an Appelles had painted, when the whole figure is such, as none but an Appelles could paint. *Watts.*
SHOE. *n. f.* [*shoe* and *tye*.] The ribband with which women tie their shoes.
 Madam, I do as is my duty,
 Honour the shadow of your *shoe*. *Had. brar.*
SHOG. *n. f.* [*from shock*.] Violent concussion.
 Another's diving bow he did adore,
 Which, with a *shog*, casts all the hair before. *Dryden.*
 He will rather have the primitive man to be produced, in a kind of digesting balneum, where all the heavier less may subside, and a due equilibrium be maintained, not disturbed by any such rude and violent *shogs* that would ruffle and break all the little stamina of the embryo. *Bentley.*
TO SHOG. *v. a.* To shake; to agitate by sudden interrupted impulses.
 After it is washed, they put the remnant into a wooden dish, the which they softly *shog* to and fro in the water, until the earthy substance be flitted away. *Carew.*
SHOKE. The preterite of *shake*.
 All his father in him *shone*. *Milton.*
SHOOK. The preterite and in poetry participle passive of *shake*.
 Taxallan *shook* by Montezuma's pow'rs,
 Has, to resist his forces, call'd in ours. *Dryden.*
TO SHOOT. *v. a.* preterite, I *shot*; participle, *shot* or *shotten*. [*recean*, Saxon.]
 1. To discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed or violence.
 Light
Shots far into the bosom of dim night
 A glimmering dawn. *Milton.*
 2. To discharge from a bow or gun.
 I owe you much, and like a witless youth,
 That which I owe is lost; but if you please
 To *shot* an arrow that self way
 Which you did *shoot* the first, I do not doubt
 To find both. *Shakespeare.*
 This murderous shaft that's *shot*
 Hath not yet lighted; and our safest way
 Is to avoid the aim. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To let off.
 The men *shoot* strong shoots with their bows. *Albat.*
 The two ends of a bow *shot* off, fly from one another. *Boyle.*
 Men who know not hearts, should make examples;
 Which like a warning-piece, must be *shot* off;
 To fright the rest from crimes. *Dryden.*
 4. To strike with any thing *shot*.
 Not an hand shall touch the mount, but he shall be stoned
 or *shot* thro'. *Exod. xix. 13.*
 The liquid air his moving pinions wound,
 And, in the moment, *shot* him on the ground. *Dryden.*
 5. To emit new parts, as a vegetable.
 None of the trees exalt themselves, neither *shoot* up their
 top among the thick boughs. *Ezek. xxxi. 14.*
 A grain of mustard groweth up and *shooteth* out great
 branches. *Mark. iv. 32.*
 Tell like a tall old oak, how learning *shoots*,
 To heaven her branches, and to hell her roots. *Denham.*
 6. To emit; to dart or thrust forth.
 Ye bucks, who pluck the flow'rs,
 Beware the secret snake that *shoots* a sting. *Dryden.*
 The last had a star upon its breast, which *shot* forth point-
 ed beams of a peculiar lustre. *Addison.*
 Fit'd by the torch of noon, to tenfold rage,
 Th' infuriate hill forth *shoots* the pillar'd flame. *Thomson.*
 7. To push suddenly.
 I have laugh'd sometimes when I have reflected on those
 men who have *shot* themselves into the world; some bolting
 out upon the stage with vast applause, and some hissed off,
 quitting it with disgrace. *Dryden.*
 8. To push forward.
 They that see me *shoot* out the lip, they shake the head. *Pf.*
 9. To fit to each other by planing; a workman's term.
 Strait lines in joiner's language are called a joint; that is
 two pieces of wood that are *shot*, that is planed or else paired
 with a pairing chisel. *Moxon.*
 10. To pass through with swiftness.
 I thus having said, she sinks beneath the ground,
 With furious haste, and *shoots* the Stygian fount. *Dryden.*
TO SHOOT. *v. n.*
 1. To perform the act of *shooting*.
 The archers have forely grieved him and *shot* at him. *Gen.*
 When he has *shot* his best, he is sure that none ever did
shoot better. *Tempe.*
 When you *shoot*, and shut one eye,
 You cannot think he would deny
 To lend the other friendly aid,
 Or wink, as coward and afraid. *Priser.*
 2. To germinate; to increase in vegetable growth.
 Such trees as love the sun do not willingly descend far into

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- the earth; and therefore they are commonly trees that *shoot*
 up much. *Bacon.*
 Onions, as they hang, will *shoot* forth. *Bacon.*
 The tree at once both upward *shoots*,
 And just as much grows downward to the roots. *Cleas.*
 The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees. *Dryden.*
 Nor will the wither'd stock be green again,
 But the wild olive *shoots* and shades the ungrateful plain. *Dr.*
 New creatures rise,
 A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;
 Till *shoot* out with legs and imp'd with wings. *Dryden.*
 The corn laid up by ants would *shoot* under ground, if
 they did not bite off all the buds; and therefore it will pro-
 duce nothing. *Addison.*
 This valley of the Tirol lies enclosed on all sides by the
 Alps, the which its dominions *shot* out into several branches
 among the breaks of the mountains. *Addison's Italy.*
 Express'd juices of plants, boiled into the consilience of a
 syrup, and set into a cool place, the essential salt will *shoot* up
 on the sides of the vessels. *Arbutnot on Acetate.*
 A wild, where weeds and flow'rs promiscuous *shoot*,
 Or garden, tempting with forbidden fruit. *Pope.*
 3. To form itself into any shape.
 The men *shoot* into any shape, metals will *shoot* into
 chrystals. *Bacon.*
 Although exhaled and placed in cold conservatories, it will
 chrystallize and *shoot* into glaucous bodies. *Brown's Med. Ec.*
 That rud. mass will *shoot* itself into several forms, till it make
 an habitable world: the steady hand of Providence being the
 invisible guide of all its motions. *Burton's Theory of the Earth.*
 4. To be emitted.
 There *shot* a flaming lamp along the sky,
 Which on the winged lightning seem'd to fly. *Dryden.*
 Tell them that the rays of light *shot* from the sun to our
 earth, at the rate of one hundred and eighty thousand miles
 in the second of a minute, they stand aghast at such talk. *Watts.*
 The grand æthereal bow
Shoots up immense. *Thomson.*
 5. To protuberate; to jet out.
 The land did *shoot* out with a very great promontory, bend-
 ing that way. *Arbutnot's Description of the World.*
 6. To pass as an arrow.
 Thy words *shoot* thro' my heart,
 Melt my resolves, and turn me all to love. *Addison.*
 7. To become any thing suddenly.
 Let me but live to shadow this young plant
 From hites and storms: he'll soon *shoot* up a hero. *Dryd.*
 8. To move swiftly along.
 A shooting star in autumn thwarts the night. *Milton.*
 A shining harvest either host displays,
 And *shoot* against the sun with equal rays. *Dryden.*
 At first the flutters, but at length the springs,
 To smother flight, and *shoots* upon her wings. *Dr. den.*
 The broken air loud whistling as the flies,
 She stops and listens, and *shoots* forth again, *Dryden.*
 And guides her pinions by her young ones cries.
 Heav'n's imperious queen *shot* down from high,
 At her approach the brazen hinges fly, *Dryden.*
 The gates are forc'd.
 She downward glides,
 Lights in Fleet-ditch, and *shoots* beneath the tides. *Gay.*
 Where the mob gathers, swiftly *shoot* along,
 Nor idly mingle in the noisy throng. *Gay.*
 At the fumious roll'd her eyes around,
 Not half so swiftly *shoots* along in air, *Pope.*
 The gliding lightning.
 9. To feel a quick pain.
SHOOT. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]
 1. The act or impression of any thing emitted from a distance.
 The Turkish bow giveth a very forcible *shoot*, inasmuch as
 the arrow, hath pierced a steel target two inches thick: but
 the arrow if headed with wood, hath been known to pierce
 thro' a piece of wood of eight inches thick. *Bacon.*
 2. The act of striking, or endeavouring to strike with a missile
 weapon discharged by any instrument.
 The noise of thy cross-bow
 Will scare the herd, and so my *shoot* is lost. *Shakespeare.*
 But come the bow; now mercy goes to kill,
 And shooting well is then accounted ill.
 Thus will I save my credit in the *shoot*,
 Not wounding, pity would not let me do it. *Shakespeare.*
 As a country fellow was making a *shoot* at a pigeon, he
 trode upon a snake that bit him. *L'Estrange.*
 3. [*Schieten*, Dutch.] Branches issuing from the main stock.
 They will not come just on the tops where they were
 cut, but out of those *shoots* which were water boughs. *Locke.*
 I saw them under a green mantling vine,
 Plucking ripe clusters from the tender *shoots*. *Milton.*
 Prune off superfluous branches and *shoots* of this second
 spring; but expose not the fruit with out leaves sufficient. *Exd.*

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- The hook she bore,
 To lop the growth of the luxuriant year,
 To decent form the lawless *shoots* to bring. *Pope.*
 And teach th'obedient branches where to spring.
 Now, should my praises owe their truth
 To beauty, dress, or paint, or youth,
 'Twere grafting on an annual stock
 That must our expectations mock;
 And making one luxuriant *shoot*,
 Die the next year for want of root. *Swift.*
SHOOTER. *n. f.* [*from shoot*.] One that shoots; an archer;
 a gunner.
 The *shooter* ewe, the broad-leav'd sycamore. *Fairfax.*
 We are *shooters* both, and thou dost deign
 To enter combat with us, and contest
 With thine own clay. *Herbert.*
 The King with gifts a vessel stores;
 And next, to reconcile the *shooter* God,
 Within her hollow fides the sacrifice he stow'd. *Dryden.*
SHOP. *n. f.* [*recep*, Saxon, a magazine; *shoppe*, French;
shop, low Latin.] A *shop*.
 1. A place where any thing is sold.
 Our windows are broke down,
 And we for fear compell'd to shut our *shops*. *Shakespeare.*
 Your most grave belly thus answer'd;
 True is it, my incorporate friends,
 That I receive the general food at first,
 Which you do live upon; and so it is,
 Because I am the store-house and the *shop*
 Of the whole body. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 In his needy *shop* a tortoise hung,
 An alligator flusk, and other skins,
 Of ill-tap'd fithes; and about his shelves
 A beggarly account of empty boxes. *Shakespeare.*
 Scarce any fold in *shops* could be relied on as faithfully pre-
 pared. *Pope.*
 His *shop* is his element, and he cannot with any enjoy-
 ment of himself live out of it. *Saut's Sermons.*
 2. A room in which manufactures are carried on.
 We have divers mechanical arts and stuffs made by them;
 and *shops* for such as are not brought into vulgar use. *Bacon.*
SHOPBOARD. *n. f.* [*shop* and *board*.] Bench on which any work
 is done.
 That heastly rabble, that came down
 From all the garrets in the town,
 And stalls, and *shopboards*, in vast swarms,
 With new chalk'd bills, and rusty arms. *Hindibras.*
 It dwells not in shops or work-houses; nor till the late age
 was it ever known, that any one served seven years to a
 smith or a taylor, that he should commence doctor or divine
 from the *shopboard* or the anvil; or from whistling to a team,
 come to preach to a congregation. *South's Sermons.*
SHOPKEEPER. *n. f.* [*shop* and *keeper*.] A trader who sells in a
 shop; a merchant who only deals by wholesale.
 Nothing is more common than to hear a *shopkeeper* desiring
 his neighbour to have the goodness to tell him what is a
 clock. *Addison.*
SHOPMAN. *n. f.* [*shop* and *man*.] A petty trader.
 Garth, gen'rous as his muse, prescribes and gives,
 The *shopman* sells, and by destruction lives. *Dryden.*
SHORE. The preterite of *shear*.
 I'm glad thy father's dead;
 Thy match was mortal to him, and pure grief
 Shor'd his old thread in twain. *Shakespeare.*
SHORE. *n. f.* [*recep*, Saxon.]
 1. The coast of the sea.
 Sea cover'd sea;
 Sea without *shore*. *Milton.*
 2. The bank of a river. A licentious use.
 Beside the fruitful *shore* of muddy Nile,
 Upon a sunny bank outstretched lay,
 In monstrous length a mighty crocodile. *Spenser.*
 3. A drain; properly *sewer*.
 4. [*choer*, Dutch; to prop.] The support of a building; a buttress.
 When I use the word *shore*, I may intend thereby a coast
 of land near the sea, or a drain to carry off water, or a prop
 to support a building. *Watts's Logic.*
TO SHORE. *v. a.* [*choer*, Dutch.]
 1. To prop; to support.
 They undrained the wall, and as they wrought, *shored* it
 up with timber. *Kneller.*
 He did not much strengthen his own subsistence in court,
 but stood there on his own feet, for the most of his allies
 rather leaned upon him than *shored* him up. *Watson.*
 There was also made a *shore* or under-propping act for
 the benevolence; to make the fums which any person had a-
 greed to pay, leviable by course of law. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

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2. To set on shore. Not in use.
 I will bring these two blind ones aboard him; if he think
 it fit to *shore* them again let him call me rogue. *Shakespeare.*
SHORELESS. *adj.* [*from shore*.] Having no coast.
 This ocean of felicity is so *shoreless* and bottomless, that
 all the fairs and angels cannot exhaust it. *Boyle.*
SHORLING. *n. f.* [*from shiar*, *shore*] The felt or skin of a
 sheep shorn.
SHORN. The participle passive of *shear*.
 So rose the Danite strong,
 Shorn of his strength. *Milton.*
 Vile shrubs are *shorn* for browze: the tow'ring height
 Of unctuous trees are torches for the night. *Dryden.*
 He plunging downward shot his radiant head;
 Disspell'd the breathing air that broke his flight;
 Shorn of his beams, a man to mortal fight. *Dryden.*
SHOR'L. *adj.* [*recep*, Saxon.]
 1. Not long; commonly not long enough.
 Weak though I am of limb, and *short* of sight,
 Far from a lynx, and not a giant quite,
 I'll do what Mead and Cheliden advise,
 To keep these limbs, and to preserve these eyes. *Pope.*
 2. Not long in space or extent.
 This left, voluble couth,
 By *shorter* flight to the east, had left him there. *Milton.*
 Though *short* my stature, yet my name extends
 To heaven itself, and earth's remotest ends. *Pope.*
 3. Not long in time or duration.
 They change the night into day: the light is *short*, because
 of darkness. *Job xvii. 12.*
 Nor I live thy life, nor hate, but what thou liv'st,
 Live well, how long or *short* permit to heav'n. *Milton.*
 Short were her marriage joys: for in the prime
 Of youth her lord exp'd before his time. *Dryden.*
 4. Repeated by quick iterations.
 Her breath then *shorts*, seem'd loth from home to pass,
 Which more it mov'd, the more it sweeter was. *Sidney.*
 Thy breath comes *short*, thy darted eyes are fixt
 On me for aid, as if thou wert pursu'd. *Dryden.*
 My breath grew *short*: my beating heart sprung upward,
 And leap'd and bounded in my leaving bosom. *Smith.*
 5. Not attaining an end; not reaching the purposed point; not
 adequate; not equal.
 Immoderate praises, the foolish lover thinks *short* of his
 mistress, though they reach far beyond the heavens. *Sidney.*
 Some cottons here grow, but *short* in worth unto those of
 Smyrna. *Savary.*
 The Turks give you a quantity rather exceeding than *short*
 of your expectation. *Savary.*
 Since higher I fall *short*, on him who next
 Provokes my envy. *Milton.*
 I know them not; not therefore am I *short*
 Of knowing what I ought. *Milton's Paradise Reg.*
 To attain
 The height and depth of thy eternal ways,
 All human thoughts come *short*, supreme of things. *Milton.*
 O glorious trial of exceeding love,
 Engaging me to emulate! but *short*
 Of thy perfection, how shall I attain. *Milton.*
 To place her in Olympus' top a guest,
 Among th'immortals, who with nectar feast;
 That poor would seem, that entertainment *short*
 Of the true splendor of her present court. *Waller.*
 We err, and come *short* of science, because we are so fre-
 quently misled by the evil conduct of our imaginations. *Garr.*
 I hat great wit has fallen *short* in his account. *Morr.*
 As in many things the knowledge of philosophers was *short*
 of the truth, so almost in all things their practice fell *short* of
 their knowledge: the principles by which they walked were as
 much below those by which they judged, as their feet were be-
 low their head. *South's Sermons.*
 He wills not death should terminate their strife;
 And wounds, if wounds ensue, be *short* of life. *Dryden.*
 Virgil exceeds Theocritus in regularity and brevity, and
 falls *short* of him in nothing but simplicity and propriety of
 style. *Pope.*
 Where reason came *short*, revelation discovered on which
 side the truth lay. *Locke.*
 Defect in our behaviour, coming *short* of the utmost grace-
 fulness, often escapes our observation. *Locke.*
 If speculative maxims have not an actual universal assent
 from all mankind, practical principles come *short* of an uni-
 versal reception. *Locke.*
 Men express their universal ideas by signs; a faculty which
 beasts come *short* in. *Locke.*
 The people fall *short* of those who border upon them, in
 strength of understanding. *Addison.*
 A neutral indifference fall *short* of that obligation they lie
 under, who have taken such oaths. *Addison.*
 When I made these, an artist undertook to imitate it; but
 using another way of polishing them, he fell much *short* of
 what I had attained to, as I afterwards understood. *Newton.*
 It